

Fully involved

VOLUME XXXVIII

JULY 2013



**Battalion Chief
Rick Howard**

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Remembering the Fallen

The Mann Gulch Fire was detected at about 12:00 PM on August 5th on a day with record-breaking temperatures. At about 3:00 PM when the smokejumpers from the Missoula Smokejumper Base were circling the fire in a C-47 airplane the fire was estimated to be between 50 and 60 acres. The fire behavior at that time appeared fairly minimal and the jumpers expected to easily have the fire lined and under control by 10:00 AM the next morning.

The jumpers parachuted into a spot up canyon and at a lower elevation than the fire. During the time the jumpers gathered their gear and had a quick bite to eat the fire became more active. This inspired the foreman, R. Wagner "Wag" Dodge to get his crew down gulch so that they could attack the fire from the heel. Their approach was mid-slope on the opposite aspect from the fire, allowing the firefighters to keep an eye on the fire across the way. During their movement down canyon, a spot fire that was previously unseen on their side of the gulch made a rapid upslope and up-canyon run, cutting off their access to the anchor point. Realizing the imminent danger, the smokejumper crew's foreman told his men to drop their heavy tools and run, with the fire at this point less than 100 yards behind them and closing fast. Moving up the hillside, Dodge stopped to set a small escape fire, attempting to create a burned-over area that the fire would bypass. He directed the men towards this safe area, but the rest of the group continued to flee uphill. This devastating wildfire would eventually claim the lives of 12 U.S. Forest Service smokejumpers and one fire guard, as well as burn close to 5,000 acres of timber and grasslands. Two firefighters escaped by slipping through a small notch in the rim-rock at the top of the ridge. The foreman lit an escape fire, an emergency survival technique the smokejumpers had not been trained in, in an effort to consume the fuels ahead of the approaching blaze. After trying unsuccessfully to convince his crew to enter the burned area with him, he then lay down in the blackened area as the flame front passed over. He survived.

In July of 1994, the Storm King fire (also known as the South Canyon Fire), like most fires, started out as a routine fire, and became a very eerie, almost exact repeat of the Mann Gulch fire. A small fire was started by lightning on Storm King Mountain, near Glenwood Springs, in Colorado. The fire was visible to many people, because it was close to Interstate 70, but it was very small (about 50 acres), and wasn't growing rapidly. In other words, it was very low on the priority list for getting firefighters. Finally, a group of 52 firefighters and smokejumpers were brought together to stop the blaze.

Initial attack started on July 5th and extended attack resources were assigned to the South Canyon Fire as they became available. During the first few days the fire spread by backing downhill, on July 6th the winds and fire activity began to increase. At 3:20 p.m. on July 6th a dry cold front moved across the fire area. At 4:00 p.m. the fire crossed the bottom of the West Drainage. It soon spotted back across the drainage to the east side beneath the firefighters and moved onto steep slopes and into dense, highly flammable drought-stressed Gambel Oak brush. Out of nowhere, the wind completely changed direction, now gusting at speeds up

to 47 miles per hour (76 km/h) directly into the firefighters. The wind created an unimaginable wall of flame, which was moving at them at a speed of about 30 feet (9 meters) per second. The flames were reaching 200 – 300 feet (60-90 meters) high. It was about 270 feet (82 m) from them, and so when they started running, it took only 10 to 15 seconds for the fire to reach where they were standing before they started running. Failing to outrun encroaching flames, 12 firefighters perished in close proximity to the west flank fireline 240 feet below the ridge. Two helitack crew members on the top of the ridge also died when they tried to escape the fire to the northwest. The remaining 35 firefighters on the South Canyon Fire survived by escaping down the East Drainage or by deploying their fire shelters at another location.

Sunday, June 30 marked the nation's biggest loss of firefighters since 9/11. Nineteen members of the Granite Mountain Hotshots, based in Prescott, Arizona were killed when a windblown wildfire overcame them north of Phoenix. Fourteen of the victims were in their 20s. The only member of a 20-person Hotshots firefighting crew, who lived through their deployment to the Yarnell Hill Fire, was serving as a lookout.

The deceased are Andrew Ashcraft, 29; Robert Caldwell, 23; Travis Carder, 31; Dustin Deford, 24; Christopher MacKenzie, 30; Eric Marsh, 43; Grant McKee, 21; Sean Misner, 26; Scott Norris, 28; Wade Parker, 22; John Percin, 24; Anthony Rose, 23; Jesse Steed, 36; Joe Thurston, 32; Travis Turbyfill, 27; William Warneke, 25; Clayton Whitted, 28; Kevin Woyjeck, 21; and Garret Zuppiger, 27.

Before the flames overtook the firefighters, a thunderstorm cell had moved into their location west of state Highway 89 between Yarnell and Peeples Valley. The storm created strong and erratic winds in an area described as extremely rocky, with rough terrain and deep canyons. The gusts pushed the flames toward the hotshots, who were trying to create a firebreak in hopes of stopping the flames' advance.

As we continue to understand how this tragedy took place, we also must continue to learn from it. Some of the Granite Mountain Hotshots were found in their shelters, but we know that if the fire doesn't continue to move, they will not help. The U.S. Forest Service made carrying fire shelters mandatory in 1977 after three firefighters who weren't carrying shelters were killed in Colorado. Between 1977 and 2007, 275 firefighters have been saved because of the shelters. But 20 firefighters have perished after deploying them. We will continue to mourn for the lives lost, but we will also have a heightened sense of awareness for our own safety.

In the words of C.S. Lewis "Tragedy is more important than love. Out of all human events, it is tragedy alone that brings people out of their own petty desires and into awareness of other humans' suffering. Tragedy occurs in human lives so that we will learn to reach out and comfort others"

Be safe out there.

Call Totals for the Month of June...

Station 81

Fire: 34
Medical: 79
Total: 113

Station 82

Fire: 19
Medical: 66
Total: 85

Firework Safety

The laws and dates of the fireworks have changed again in the State of Utah. After the problems that arose from the 2013 laws the legislature changed the dates back to the previous year's (2012) although the hours have changed. The new dates for fireworks sales and discharge is as follows.

Sales - Class "C" fireworks can be sold on the following dates.

June 23 thru July 27

December 29 – December 31

2 days before and on the Chinese New Year's Eve

Fireworks can be discharged between the hours of 11:00am and 11:00 pm except as noted:

July 1 – July 7 (July 4 hours extended to midnight)

July 21 – July 27 (July 24 hours extended to midnight)

December 31 (11:00am – 1am Jan.1)

Chinese New Year's Eve (11:00am – 1am the following day)

Consumer fireworks are a wonderful way to celebrate holidays. But they must be used carefully! The National Council on Fireworks Safety urges consumers to be fireworks smart before, during, and after their consumer fireworks display.

Prohibited Fire Works in Utah:

Fire Crackers, Cherry Bombs, Ground Salutes, Sky Rocket, Single Shot or reloadable Aerial Shell, Bottle Rockets, Roman Candles

Aerial or Cake fireworks are legal: These fireworks need sufficient space from trees, carports, overhead structures such as power lines. Keep a 30 foot clearance around fireworks and at least 150 foot clearance in the air.

Before: Choose an open area away from spectators, homes, and buildings and dry vegetation. Use a garden hose to wet down the area before firing.

During: As each device burns out, soak it using a hose, or bucket of water.

After: Place all used items in a covered fireproof container and leave it outside away from homes and buildings.

"Fireworks are beautiful and add fun and excitement to holiday celebrations. But you must be fireworks smart when you use them!", says National Council Vice President Jack Leonard.

And remember the following special fireworks safety tips for sparklers:

- Children under the age of 12 should not use sparklers without *very close* adult supervision.
- Always remain standing while using sparklers.
- Never hold a child in your arms while using sparklers.



Fire Marshal Kerry Evans

- Never hold, or light, more than one sparkler at a time.
- Sparklers and bare feet can be a painful combination. Always wear closed-toe shoes when using sparklers.
- Sparkler wire and stick remain hot long after the flame has gone out. Be sure to drop the spent sparklers directly in a bucket of water.
- Never hand a lighted sparkler to another person give them the unlit sparkler and then light it.
- Always stand at least six feet from another person while using sparklers.
- Never throw sparklers.
- Show children how to hold sparklers away from their body and at arm's length.
- Teach children not to wave sparklers, especially wooden stick sparklers, or run while holding sparklers.

The National Council On Fireworks Safety is a 501©(3) charitable organization whose sole mission is to educate the public on the safe and responsible use of consumer fireworks. For a full list of consumer fireworks safety tips and a safety video, please visit <http://www.fireworkssafety.org/>.

Firefighter of the Quarter

We are proud to present the name of Paramedic Clark Clifford for Lehi's Firefighter of the Quarter. In his nomination memo Captain Robert Stanley had this to say:

"It is with great honor that I nominate Paramedic Clark Clifford as Lehi Fire Department's Firefighter of the quarter.

Clark has been a member of my crew since August 2012 and in that time I have seen the love, dedication, and respect he has for our fire department. He has an unmatched enthusiasm for delivering excellent customer service to the citizens of Lehi no matter the situation he has been called to deal with.

Clark is currently serving as a member of the department's training division. He has an unquenchable appetite for increasing his knowledge base and is committed to be involved with preparing and delivering a wide range of meaningful training on both the company and department level. He has also willfully taken on the challenge of implementing the Ninth Brain Training system. I have received nothing but positive feedback from department officers regarding the assistance that Clark has given them. He has taken what looked to be a complicated program and has able to make it user friendly for all involved.

As with Ninth Brain, whenever Clark is given an assignment I can expect it to be accomplished in a timely and professional fashion. He takes on all responsibility with gusto and has an attention for detail that I appreciate when he is assisting me with a project. I can count on him.

Clark has an excellent work ethic always taking an active part at an incident without having to be prompted. He is always open to suggestion and critique with the desire to improve his skill sets. I consider him an integral member of my crew and he is a pleasure to work with.

Paramedic Clifford is an invaluable asset not only to my crew, but to the Lehi Fire Department and the citizens we serve."

Congratulations Clark for a well deserved award.



Paramedic Clark Clifford

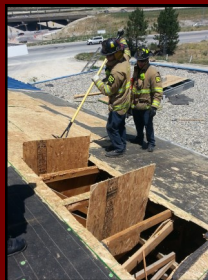


Captain Kim Beck

Lehi Fire Truck Academy 2013

After attending Fire Town's Truck Academy in Omaha, NE last fall I realized I had a lot to learn as a Truck Company Captain. Was I ready for my crew and I to perform topside ventilation safely? Were we ready to force entry on a heavy delivery door? What about searching for a victim in a large open area such as a big box store? We learned that an engine company can also be given truck company assignments, so the need for truck company training in Lehi would be quite useful. After attending the training in Omaha, and with the help of Captain Tim Robinson and Firefighter Kevin Beck, we created our first "Truck Academy." The Academy was a two day event for all three platoons which started the second week of June. The first day, Engineer Jeff Smith taught chainsaw maintenance and Paramedic Ray Day gave a class on ground ladders and ladder packages. Chainsaw cutting basics and building assessments were also covered the first morning. The afternoon was spent at Point Break, a vacant convenience store in Lehi where the rest of the day was spent performing hands training on the roof. We learned and practiced steep and low pitched roof ventilation. On day two at Point Break, the morning began with Firefighter Justin Monson's new forcible entry prop. Then time was spent with the "K Saw" training on techniques for cutting garage doors. The inside of Point Break was a great venue for wide area search instruction. The afternoon of the second day was spent practicing flat roof ventilation and aerial operations. We finished the entire training off with a scenario that included the skills learned on both days.

The "Truck Academy" was attended by personnel from Lehi, American Fork, Saratoga Springs, and a truck company from West Jordan Fire. With the help of an awesome group of instructors the "Truck Academy" was a success. What we learned will help us do our jobs more safely and efficiently. We hope to make this an annual event adding more props and instructors.



IN THE NEWS.... Featured Call

Mother speaks after off-duty firefighter saves son from drowning — Fox 13 News Utah

LEHI, Utah – An off-duty firefighter who saved a child's life earlier this month said it was unusual for him to be at a community pool, and the boy's mother said she believes it's a miracle the man was in the right place at the right time.

Hillary Horman took her son Jude to the Cranberry Farms neighborhood pool on June 13, and she said he nearly drowned that day.

"It was my worst hell," she said of the day. "And I think as a mom we all have nightmares about what it would be like to be in that situation, and I can say that it was a thousand times worse than my worst nightmare. It was my own personal hell."

Jude was found at the bottom of the pool that day. He was at the bottom for between three and five minutes.

"I just remember people just screaming my name and saying that there was a drowning," Horman said.

Captain Jake Beck of the Lehi Fire Department is a personal friend of the Horman family, and he just happened to be at the pool that day with his three children. He said it was unusual for him to be at the pool.

"It was one of my daddy day care days, my wife works one day a week, I've got 3 kids, I normally would never take them to the pool when I've got 'em," he said. "It was kind of weird circumstances that I even ended up there."

Horman said she remembers screaming Jake Beck's name, and she gave the child to her friend.

"His color was really bad, he was purple and not breathing," Beck said.

Beck said he gave Jude CPR for about 30 seconds, and then the boy opened his eyes.

"After he had come around, I put Jude up on my shoulder and began to hit his back, and he was coughing up water and other things," Beck said. "His mother came and grabbed him at that time and took him off, and of course I followed her to get him back so I could continue medical care with him."

Beck said response time is usually critical, so he said it was very fortunate he was nearby when Jude got in trouble.

"In 14 years of emergency services, I've seen the outcome with drownings, and it typically isn't good," he said. "Our guys get here really quick, but 5 minutes: it would have been bad for Jude."

Doctors said there is a 99 percent chance Jude will recover without any complications.

"It's not only a miracle that he's alive, but it's a miracle that he doesn't have brain damage, or that he doesn't have any side-effects from it," Horman said.

Beck may have been doing what he is trained to do, but Horman said Beck is more than just someone doing a job.

"He's more than a fireman, and he's more than a hero, he saved a lot of people that day, not just Jude," she said.

But Beck was quick to direct the praise onto others who were there that day.

"I was referred to as a hero, I really don't believe I was a hero," he said. "I did what I was trained to do. It was miraculous. The outcome was great, but I think the citizens that aren't trained like I am, that helped out, are the real heroes."

Horman said she wants to thank Beck from the bottom of her heart for saving her son, and she said there is no way she can ever repay him. She said she believes Beck was there that day for a reason.

"He was meant to be here, and he was most definitely meant to be the one to save Jude," she said.

<http://fox13now.com/2013/06/30/mother-speaks-after-off-duty-firefighter-saves-son-from-drowning/>

Air Pack Readiness

One of the most important parts of the personal protective equipment that we wear into fires is the one that carries the air we breathe, the SCBA. As large, heavy, and uncomfortable that it may be, it carries out an important role that cannot be done without in today's fires.

One of the earliest known stories of respiratory protection is of fireman with beards that they would soak in water before going into a fire. This only helped a little.

In 1818 a farmer's barn caught fire in Whitstable, Kent southeast of London, England. The barn had many horses and other livestock trapped inside. The little hand-operated pump that the farmer was using to try and put out the fire was not keeping up with the fire. John Deane then 18 years old, removed the helmet from an old suit of armor and placed it on the farmer's head. Deane then used the hand pump that the farmer was using to pump water moments before to pump air into the helmet the farmer was wearing. John Deane later used the same device to fight ship fires and received one of the first patents for a device to protect firefighters.

We have come a long way in the technology of respiratory protection.

If we are going to fight fire safely we need to take care of the equipment that takes care of us. To do that there are several regulations that have been put in place to protect us. One of the requirements of the regulations is that we keep them clean and in good repair. Survivair recommends that the SCBA be inspected and cleaned after every use and at least monthly.

Mask Cleaning:

- Clean the SCBA with warm water and mild detergent.
- Immerse the face piece top first in the solution until the exhalation valve is covered.
- Agitate the face piece and gently clean with a soft brush.
- Thoroughly rinse the face piece in fresh water, paying particular attention to removal of all soap residues from the exhalation valve. If possible, direct running water into the exhalation valve.
- Allow the face piece to drip dry (I have found that hanging the mask with the exhalation valve up helps with the sticking).

Pack Cleaning:

- Use water and a mild detergent.
- Keep the second stage regulator from being submerged in water.
- Use a soft brush and solution to clean the SCBA
- Use a damp clean cloth to clean the second stage regulator
- Air dry

Make sure that your SCBA bottle is full and in place on the pack. Lengthen the straps all the way and return it to its proper place.

There have been a lot of people that have asked me about the exhalation valve sticking. I have asked Survivair about that and they say the problem is the mask has not been cleaned properly. I have found that cleaning will help for a few days then you will have the same problem return. DO NOT use any oils on the exhalation valve. According to Survivair that will only increase the severity of the problem by attracting dirt to the valve.

If you find any problems with an SCBA please take it out of service. Red tag it and place it in the tool room at Station 81. Please make sure that your name is on it in case I have any questions.

Please take care of the things that take care of you.



Engineer Kurt Walker



Firefighter Russ Poulson

IAFC's Ready, Set, Go! Initiative and NFPA's Firewise: How They Work Together

IAFC's (International Association of Fire Chief's) Ready, Set, Go! Initiative is a program to equip residents living in areas prone to wildland fire with the knowledge and skills to adapt to living with wildfire, to evacuate safely when ordered, and if trapped, to practice learned skills to survive wildfire.

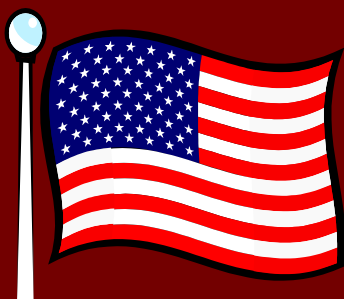
NFPA's (National Fire Protection Association) Firewise is a program which helps save lives and property from wildfire by helping people to understand wildfire, to take action to reduce risk long before a fire starts, and to recognize that we all have a role to play in protecting ourselves and each other.

Firewise principles can help individuals and communities accomplish the "Ready" component in IAFC's Ready, Set, Go! Initiative. Firewise provides the proven steps to empower individual homeowners to lower their property's wildfire risk and to work with their neighbors to make their community safer. Used together, IAFC's Ready, Set, Go! and NFPA's Firewise can save lives and property by:

- Helping community members to understand the natural occurrence of wildfire and that there are things individuals can do to protect themselves and their property. Firewise communities are better prepared for wildfire wherever and whenever it may occur.
- Empowering residents in the wildland/urban interface to play their part in their year-round wildfire security. These programs offer solutions to lower each homeowner's risk of wildfire and create more defensible space on their property and throughout their community.
- Encouraging homeowners, community leaders, planners, state forestry officials and firefighters to implement wildfire safety actions before a fire ever starts. Less vulnerable landscaping design, pruning trees and vegetation around buildings, and structural modifications such as installing fire-resistant roofing can significantly reduce wildfire risk.
- Teaching residents how they can help clear a safe path for firefighters to battle wildfire and better protect life and property. A fire-resistant property makes it easier for firefighters to focus on the wildfire, not individuals and structures.

Each year, wildfires burn millions of acres, destroy hundreds of homes, and often grow faster than they can be suppressed. Ready, Set, Go! and Firewise can help homeowners play a more active role in increasing wildfire security and preventing the loss of life and property.

Learn more about how to be Firewise and how to develop a personal "Ready, Set, Go!" action plan at www.firewise.org and by www.wildlandfireRSG.org.



July Birthdays

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| → Brett Fraser 07/01 | → Robert Stanley 07/15 |
| → Robert Morley 07/06 | → Shad Hatfield 07/21 |
| → Ryan Orr 07/09 | → Kim Beck 07/22 |
| → Chris Trevino 07/11 | → Cory Taylor 07/29 |

RIB EATING CONTEST

Hosted by Texas Roadhouse

Lehi Fire Department **VS.** American Fork Fire Department



(Full Rack of Ribs, 4 Rolls and a Frozen Lemonade)



Paramedic Steve Johnson, with Lehi Fire, did an awesome job at trying to regain his title as rib eating champion. He finished in second place being just a few seconds behind the first place winner.



2nd Place



1st Place

Paramedic Cameron Taylor, with American Fork Fire Department, took first place in this years rib eating contest. Great Job!

July 2013

MonTueWedThuFriSat						
	1	2 Life Flight Land- ing Zone Class Station 82	3	4  4th of July City Offices Closed	5	6 Bountiful Baskets Food Co-op - station 81 & 82
7	8 Payroll	9	10 State EMS Committee Meeting	11 Officers Meeting Station 82 8:00am	12	13 Bountiful Baskets Food Co-op - station 81 & 82 Fire Ops 101
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 Bountiful Baskets Food Co-op - station 81 & 82
21	22 Payroll Training - Live Fire Evolution	23	24  Pioneer Day City Offices Closed	25 Training - Live Fire Evolution	26 Training - Live Fire Evolution	27 Bountiful Baskets Food Co-op - station 81 & 82
28	29 Training - Live Fire Evolution	30 Training - Live Fire Evolution	31			